

SCIENCE


FOR LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

GRADE 7 • BOOK 1

BASED ON
ALASKA
SCIENCE
STANDARDS



Sealaska Heritage Institute



*Integrating culturally
responsive place-based content
with language skills development
for curriculum enrichment*

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Introduction to the Developmental Language Process in Science

OVER THE YEARS, much has been written about the successes and failures of students in schools. There is no end to the solutions offered, particularly for those students who are struggling with academics. For example, there have been efforts to bring local cultures into the classroom, thus providing the students with familiar points of departure for learning.

While the inclusion of Native concepts, values, and traditions into a curriculum provide a valuable foundation for self-identity and cultural pride, they may not, on their own, fully address improved academic achievement.

Through science lessons, students are exposed to new information and to the key vocabulary that represents that information. While the students may acquire, through various processes, the scientific information, the vocabulary is often left at an exposure level and not internalized by the students. Over time, this leads to language delay that impacts negatively on a student's ongoing achievement.

Due to weak language bases, many Native Alaskan high school students struggle with texts that

are beyond their comprehension levels and writing assignments that call for language they do not have.

This program is designed to meet the academic realities faced by high school students every day, using a developmental process that integrates culture with skills development.

To this end, each key vocabulary word, in science, is viewed as a concept. The words are introduced concretely, using place-based information and contexts. Whenever possible, the concept is viewed through the Native heritage cultural perspectives. Using this approach, the students have the opportunity to acquire new information in manageable chunks, the sum total of which represent the body of information to be learned in the science program.

When the key vocabulary/concepts have been introduced, the students are then taken through a sequence of listening, speaking, reading, and writing activities designed to instill the vocabulary into their long-term memories.

This is the schema for the Developmental Language Process:

The Developmental Language Process

<p>1</p> <p>VOCABULARY</p>	<p>2</p> <p>BASIC LISTENING</p> <p><i>Whole Group</i></p> <p><i>Individual</i></p>	<p>3</p> <p>BASIC SPEAKING</p> <p><i>Whole Group</i></p> <p><i>Individual</i></p>	<p>6</p> <p>BASIC READING</p> <p><u>Sight Recognition</u></p> <p><i>Whole Group</i></p> <p><i>Individual</i></p> <p><u>Decoding & Encoding</u></p>	<p>8</p> <p>BASIC WRITING</p>	<p>10</p> <p>EXTENSION</p>
	<p>ACTIVITIES</p> <p><i>As much as possible, use concrete materials to introduce the new words to the students. Match the materials with the vocabulary pictures.</i></p>				
	<p>4</p> <p>LISTENING COMPREHENSION</p> <p><i>Whole Group</i></p> <p><i>Individual</i></p>	<p>5</p> <p>CREATIVE SPEAKING</p>	<p>7</p> <p>READING COMPREHENSION</p>	<p>9</p> <p>CREATIVE WRITING</p>	



Finally, at the end of each unit, the students will participate in enrichment activities based on recognized and research-based best practices. By this time, the science information and vocabulary will be familiar, adding to the students' feelings of confidence and success. These activities will include place-based and heritage culture perspectives of the information learned.

This approach is radically different from current practices in most science classes. Historically, little or no formal vocabulary development

takes place. It is assumed that the vocabulary is being internalized during the learning process, which is most often an erroneous assumption.

Increasing the language bases of the students will lead to improved comprehension in listening and reading, and higher levels of production in creative speaking and writing.

This, coupled with the place-based and culturally-responsive content, will provide the students with the foundations necessary for ongoing confidence and achievement.

The Integration of Place-Based, Culturally Responsive Science Content and Language Development

Introduction of Key Science Vocabulary



Science Vocabulary Development
Listening, Speaking, Reading, & Writing



Science Application
Teacher-Directed, Group, & Individual Activities



UNIT 1

A-1: Science as Inquiry Process



KEY VOCABULARY



Key Vocabulary

EVALUATE

to determine the value or worth by careful study

COMMUNICATE

to share information, data, or findings with others through written or spoken words

MEASURE

to find the size, volume, mass, weight, or temperature of an object or how long and event occurs

Key Vocabulary

GENERALIZE

to draw a general conclusion from

CLASSIFY

to sort into groups according to their properties or patterns

PREDICT

to state possible results of an event or experiment based on past experiences or observations



Key Vocabulary

IDENTIFY

to establish the identity of

DESCRIBE

to use words or pictures to show what is observed

OBSERVE

pay attention to behaviors or details and come to a conclusion

Key Vocabulary

INFER

to make conclusions from facts



LESSONS

Science Language for Success

Introduce the key science vocabulary, using concrete materials and/or pictures.

LISTENING

Use the Mini Pictures activity page from the Student Support Materials. Have the students cut out the pictures. Say the key words and the students show the pictures.



Let's Move

Identify an appropriate body movement for each vocabulary word. This may involve movements of hands, arms, legs, etc. Practice the body movements with the students. When the students are able to perform the body movements well, say a vocabulary word. The students should respond with the appropriate body movement. You may wish to say the vocabulary words in a running story. When a vocabulary word is heard, the students should perform the appropriate body movement. Repeat, until the students have responded to each word a number of times.

What's the Answer?

Before the activity begins, develop questions related to the concept being studied. For each question, prepare three answers—only one of which in each set is correct for the question asked. Ask the students the question and then read the three answers to them. The students should show you (using their fingers or prepared number cards) which answer is correct for the question asked. Repeat this process with other questions and answers.

SPEAKING



Right or Wrong?

Mount the vocabulary pictures on the board. Point to one of the pictures and say its vocabulary word. The students should repeat the vocabulary word for that picture. However, when you point to a picture and say an incorrect vocabulary word for it, the students should remain silent. Repeat this process until the students have responded a number of times to the different vocabulary pictures.

Hand Tag

Group the students in a circle on the floor. Have the students place their hands on the floor, palms down. Stand in the center of the circle with the vocabulary picture and a flashlight. The object of the activity is to attempt to tag a student's hand or hands with the light of the flashlight. The students must pull their hands from the circle when they think they are about to be tagged. When you eventually tag a student's hand or hands, he/she must then say a complete sentence using the word for a vocabulary picture that you show. Repeat this process until many students have responded.

Science Language for Success

READING

Introduce the science sight words to the students—match the sight words with the vocabulary pictures. The sight words are included in the Student Support Materials, attached to these lesson plans.



Note: After each unit, mount a set of the unit's words on the walls around the room. Use the "word walls" for review and reinforcement activities.

Sight Word Bingo

Before the activity begins, prepare a page that contains the sight words. Provide each student with a copy of the page. The students should cut out the sight words. When the students have cut out their sight words, each student should lay all of the sight words, but one, face down on his/her desk. Show a vocabulary picture. Any student or students who have the sight word for that picture face-up on their desks should show the sight word to you. Then, those sight words should be placed to the side and other sight words turned over in their place. Continue in this way until a student or students have no sight words left on their desks.

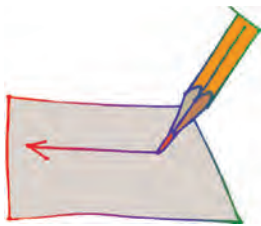
Letter Encode

Give each student five copies of a page that contains the letters of the alphabet. The students should cut all of the letters out. Mount one of the science pictures on the board. The students must use the cut out letters to spell the word. Review the students' work. Repeat, until all of the words have been spelled in this way. The students should keep their letters in individual envelopes for use in other units.

Student Support Materials

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials for this Unit.

WRITING

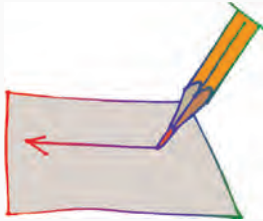


Watch Your Half

Prepare a photocopy of each of the vocabulary pictures. Cut the photocopied pictures in half. Keep the picture halves in separate piles. Group the students into two teams. Give all of the picture halves from one pile to the players in Team One. Give the picture halves from the other pile to the players in Team Two. Say a vocabulary word. When you say "Go," the student from each team who has the picture half for the vocabulary word you said should rush to the board and write the word on the board. The first player to do this correctly wins the round. Repeat until all players have participated. This activity may be played more than once by collecting, mixing, and redistributing the picture halves to the two teams.

Science Language for Success

WRITING (CONTINUED)



Sentence Completion

Write a number of sentence halves on individual sentence strips. These should include both the beginning and ending halves of sentences. Mount the sentence halves on the board and number each one. Provide the students with writing paper and pencils/pens. Each student should then complete ONE of the sentence halves in his/her own words, writing his/her part of the sentence on the sheet of paper. When the students have completed their sentence halves, have a student read ONLY the sentence half he/she wrote. The other students must then attempt to identify the “other half” of the sentence on the board (by its number). Repeat until all of the students have shared their sentence halves in this way.

Student Support Materials

Have the students work on the activity pages from the Student Support Materials for this Unit.



VOCABULARY PICTURES





PREDICT



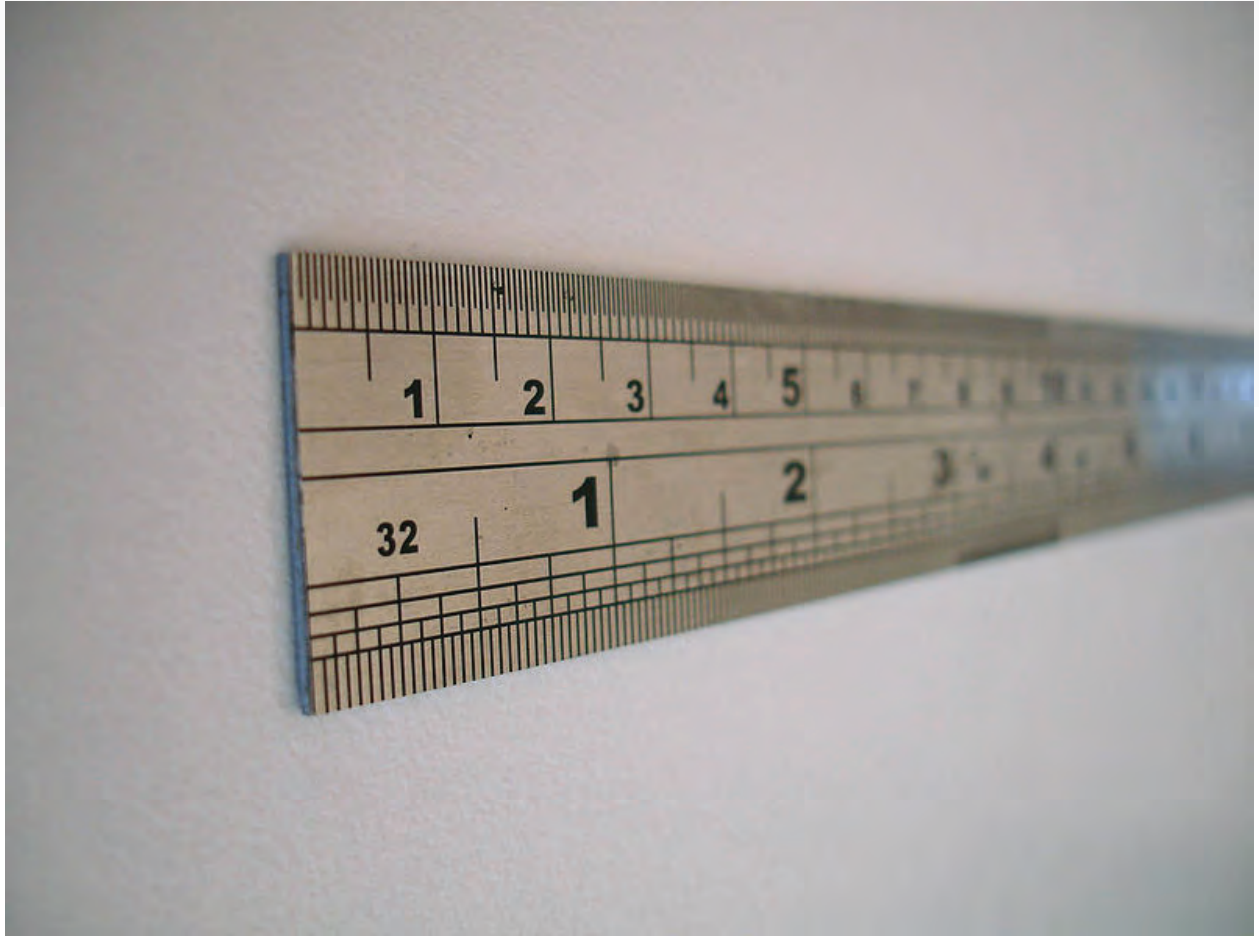


OBSERVE





DESCRIBE





MEASURE





CLASSIFY





GENERALIZE





INFER





COMMUNICATE





EVALUATE





IDENTIFY



STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Listening • Mini Pictures

Listening: Mini Pictures



Have the students cut out the pictures. Say the key math words from this unit, and the students should hold up the pictures for them.





STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Listening Comprehension

Listening Comprehension




Read the following sentences to the students. The students should circle “true” or “false” for each of the sentences. Review the students’ work.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| ① | To evaluate is to determine the value or worth of something by careful study. | True
False |
| ② | Communicate is to share information, data, or findings with others through written or spoken words. | True
False |
| ③ | Measure is to find the size, volume, mass, weight, or temperature of an object. | True
False |
| ④ | Generalize is to sort into groups according to their properties. | True
False |
| ⑤ | Classify is to use words or pictures to show what is observed. | True
False |
| ⑥ | Predict is to state possible results of an event or experiment based on past experiences or observations. | True
False |
| ⑦ | Identify is to establish the identity of. | True
False |
| ⑧ | Describe is to pay attention to behaviors or details and come to a conclusion. | True
False |
| ⑨ | Observe is to draw a general conclusion from. | True
False |
| ⑩ | Infer is to make conclusions from facts. | True
False |



STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Sight Words



evaluate

communicate

measure





generalize

classify

predict




identify

describe

observe





infer



STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Basic Reading • Sight Recognition

Sight Words Activity Page

Have the students highlight or circle the words in this word find. Words appear horizontally.



classify communicate describe evaluate	generalize identify infer	measure observe predict
---	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

E	G	E	N	E	R	A	L	I	Z	E	A	B	S	C	T
T	O	R	C	L	A	P	C	B	V	T	Y	M	O	M	E
S	R	V	B	N	O	I	U	C	D	E	H	Q	I	A	O
D	S	T	Y	U	I	M	D	P	M	H	T	Y	G	Y	X
N	E	W	Q	Z	A	S	V	E	B	N	F	G	H	T	Y
P	R	C	O	C	O	M	M	U	N	I	C	A	T	E	B
R	V	J	H	B	G	T	N	R	S	T	Y	U	I	V	O
E	E	Q	B	S	V	D	C	S	B	O	I	I	L	A	U
D	E	R	B	S	C	X	A	P	K	N	R	F	Y	L	W
I	U	C	D	C	I	L	L	T	Z	T	U	I	Y	U	O
C	P	K	A	B	C	R	N	H	U	K	P	L	Z	A	A
T	E	B	N	G	T	Y	I	N	F	E	R	O	P	T	E
O	F	X	R	P	Q	S	N	R	E	C	B	D	U	E	M
M	C	L	P	Y	D	S	Q	O	A	O	R	E	Q	L	B
R	S	X	W	M	E	A	S	U	R	E	D	N	Z	V	R
D	E	S	C	R	I	B	E	E	H	M	P	W	I	Q	B

Sight Words Activity Page

Have the students highlight or circle the words in this word find. Words appear horizontally.



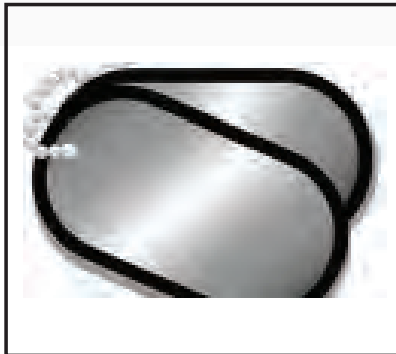
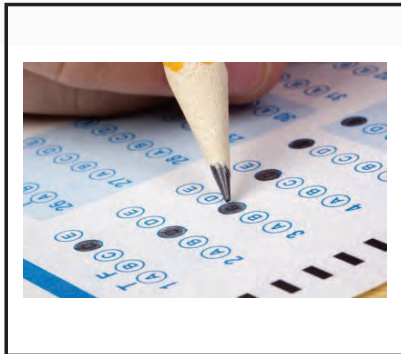
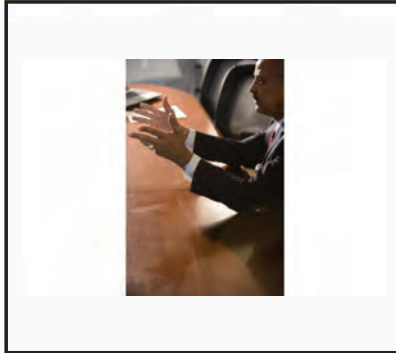
classify communicate describe evaluate	generalize identify infer	measure observe predict
---	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

A word search grid containing the following words horizontally:

- GENERALIZE
- OR
- RI
- SDY
- EF
- PRCMMUNICATE
- RVSTV
- EESSIA
- DAFL
- ILYU
- CCATA
- TINFERTE
- E
- MEASURE
- DESCRIBE

Sight Words Activity Page

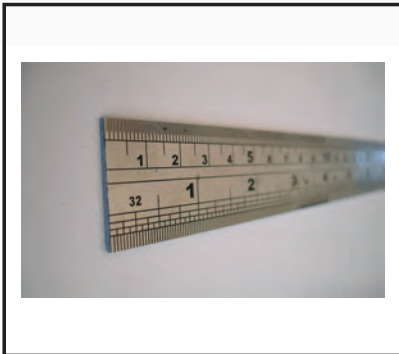
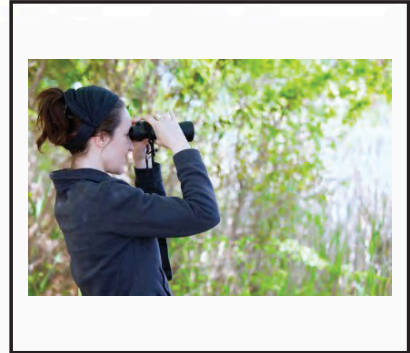
Have the students cut out the key words and glue them at the bottom of their pictures.



communicate	observe	describe	classify
communicate	observe	describe	classify
predict	generalize		



Sight Words Activity Page



Sight Words Activity Page



Have the students print the key words from this unit horizontally in the boxes (each word may be written more than once). They should then fill in all other boxes with any letters. Have the students exchange pages. The students should then circle the words on the page.



STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Basic Reading • Encoding

Encoding Activity Page

Have the students cut out and encode the syllables of the words, OR number the syllables in their correct sequence.



ti || i || den || fy

sure || mea

pre || dict



Encoding Activity Page

Have the students cut out and encode the syllables of the words, OR number the syllables in their correct sequence.



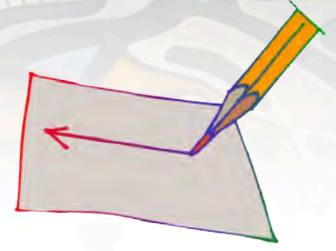
ate e val u

ob serve

fer in



Word Scramble Activity Page



Rearrange or unscramble the following letters to form one of the listed unit words.
As you use a word, cross it off.

classify
describe

predict
measure

communicate
observe

infer
evaluate

identify
generalize

r t p d e c i

___ e ___ c ___

r b v o s e e

___ b ___ e ___

d e s b c i r e

___ e ___ e

s m r a u e e

m ___ s ___

a l s f c i s y

___ l ___ s ___

e e n r g z e l i a

___ a l ___ z ___

e n f i r

___ e ___

u i c m e t a m n c o

___ o ___ n i ___

n e d y i t f i

___ e ___ t ___

l v a u e e t a

e ___ a ___



STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Reading Comprehension

Reading Comprehension Activity Page

Have the students cut out the words and glue them under their definitions.



to determine the value or worth by careful study

to determine the value or worth by careful study

to tell how something looks, feels, tastes, and so on

to draw a general conclusion from

to sort into groups according to their properties or patterns

to state possible results of an event or experiment based on past experiences or observations

to establish the identity of

to use words or pictures to show what is observed

pay attention to behaviors or details and come to a conclusion

to make conclusions from facts

communicate

observe

describe

classify

communicate

observe

describe

classify

predict

generalize



Reading Comprehension Activity Page

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space below. Words may be used only once.



classify	predict	communicate	infer	identify
describe	measure	observe	evaluate	generalize

- 1 Students take yearly assessments to _____ their skills in reading, writing, and math.
- 2 Were the tourists able to _____ the humpback whale breaching off the starboard of the ferry.
- 3 The students in Life Science will learn how scientists _____ animals.
- 4 My mother, the “local weather reporter” _____ rain for the week end.
- 5 She tends to _____, instead of stating the specifics.
- 6 It will be difficult to _____ how the new dress code will effect student attitude.
- 7 We _____ a lot of information through our body language.
- 8 The ounce is a _____ of weight.
- 9 The police officer asked the witness to _____ the robber.
- 10 Many young readers can _____ with the main character of the story.

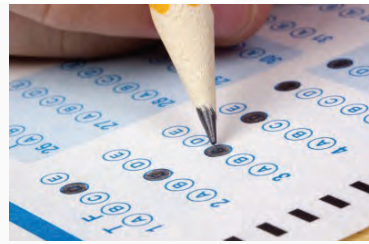
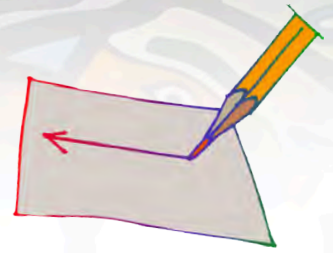


STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Basic Writing

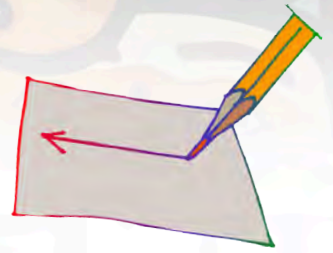
Basic Writing Activity Page

Have the students write the word for each picture.



Basic Writing Activity Page

Have the students write in the missing letters.



cla_____y

co_____icate

de_____be

e_____uate

ge_____alize

iden_____y

in_____

m_____ure

obs_____e

p_____ict

Graphic Organizer

Model the process for students using the following unit words.

WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
EXAMPLES:	classify	NOT EXAMPLES:

WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
EXAMPLES:	communicate	NOT EXAMPLES:

WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
EXAMPLES:	describe	NOT EXAMPLES:

WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
EXAMPLES:	evaluate	NOT EXAMPLES:

WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
EXAMPLES:	generalize	NOT EXAMPLES:

Graphic Organizer

WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
	identify	
EXAMPLES:		NOT EXAMPLES:

WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
	infer	
EXAMPLES:		NOT EXAMPLES:

WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
	measure	
EXAMPLES:		NOT EXAMPLES:

WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
	observe	
EXAMPLES:		NOT EXAMPLES:

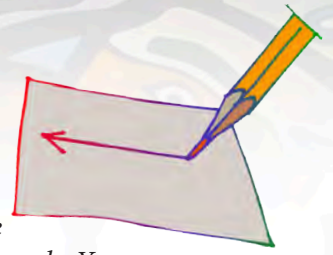
WHAT IT IS:		WHAT IT IS NOT:
	predict	
EXAMPLES:		NOT EXAMPLES:



STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIALS

Creative Writing

Creative Writing Activity Page



Have the students write sentences of their own, using the key words from this unit. When the students' sentences are finished, have them take turns reading their sentences orally. The students should say "Blank" for the key words; the other students must name the "missing" words. You may wish to have the students write the "definitions" for the key words.

CLASSIFY

COMMUNICATE

DESCRIBE

EVALUATE

GENERALIZE

INFER

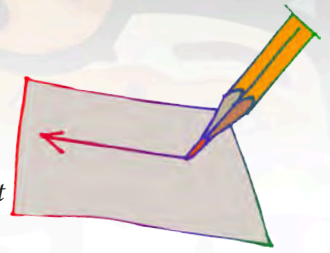
IDENTIFY

MEASURE

OBSERVE

PREDICT

Creative Writing Activity Page



On the lines below, write a paragraph based on the picture. Before you begin writing, reflect on the unit words – describe, generalize, infer, observe, and predict





UNIT ASSESSMENT

A-1: Science as Inquiry Process



SCIENCE PROGRAM

Unit Assessment Teacher's Notes
Grade 7 • Unit 1 (A-1)
Theme: Science as Inquiry Process

Date: _____



Unit Assessment

Provide each student with a copy of the students' pages. Read the following instructions aloud. The students should answer the questions on their copies of the assessment.

BASIC LISTENING

Turn to pages 1 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes.

1. Write the number 1 on top of the picture for **PREDICT**.
2. Write the number 2 on top of the picture for **OBSERVE**.
3. Write the number 3 on top of the picture for **DESCRIBE**.
4. Write the number 4 on top of the picture for **CLASSIFY**.
5. Write the number 5 on top of the picture for **GENERALIZE**.
6. Write the number 6 on top of the picture for **INFER**.
7. Write the number 7 on top of the picture for **COMMUNICATE**.
8. Write the number 8 on top of the picture for **EVALUATE**.
9. Write the number 7 on top of the picture for **IDENTIFY**.
10. Write the number 8 on top of the picture for **MEASURE**.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Turn to page 2 in your test. Listen to the sentences I say. Circle "T" for true and "F" for false sentences."

1. To evaluate is to determine the value or worth of something by careful study.
2. Communicate is to share information, data, or findings with others through written or spoken words.
3. Measure is to find the size, volume, mass, weight, or temperature of an object.
4. Generalize is to sort into groups according to their properties.
5. Classify is to use words or pictures to show what is observed.
6. Predict is to state possible results of an event or experiment based on past experiences or observations.



Unit Assessment

7. Identify is to establish the identity of.
8. Describe is to pay attention to behaviors or details and come to a conclusion.
9. Observe is to draw a general conclusion from.
10. Infer is to make conclusions from facts.

SIGHT RECOGNITION

Turn to pages 3 and 4 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Circle the word for each picture.

DECODING/ENCODING

Turn to page 5 in your test. Look at the scrambled letters on the left. Rearrange or unscramble the letters to form each of the unit words.

READING COMPREHENSION

Turn to page 6 in your test. Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space below. Words may be used only once.

BASIC WRITING

Turn to page 7 in your test. Look at the pictures in the boxes. Write the word for each picture.

CREATIVE WRITING

Turn to page 8 in your test. Write a sentence of your own, using each word.

Teacher: To get a percentage for this student's assessment, divide the total number of questions correct by the total number of questions, then multiply this answer by 100 to determine the percentage of questions answered correctly.



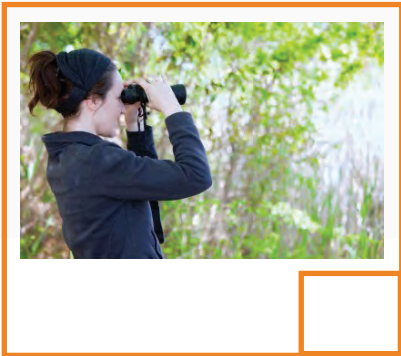
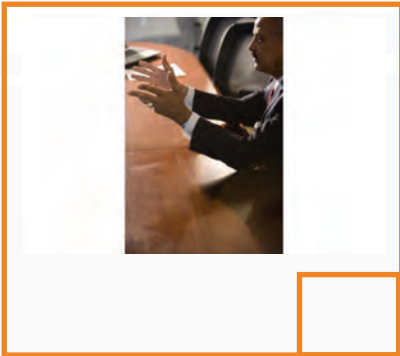


SCIENCE PROGRAM

Unit Assessment Student Pages
Grade 7 • Unit 1 (A-1)
Theme: Science as Inquiry Process

Date: _____ Student's Name: _____

Number Correct: _____ Percent Correct: _____





1. **T** **F**
2. **T** **F**
3. **T** **F**
4. **T** **F**
5. **T** **F**
6. **T** **F**
7. **T** **F**
8. **T** **F**
9. **T** **F**
10. **T** **F**



classify
 communicate
 describe
 evaluate
 generalize
 identify
 infer
 measure
 observe
 predict



classify
 communicate
 describe
 evaluate
 generalize
 identify
 infer
 measure
 observe
 predict



classify
 communicate
 describe
 evaluate
 generalize
 identify
 infer
 measure
 observe
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classify
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classify
 communicate
 describe
 evaluate
 generalize
 identify
 infer
 measure
 observe
 predict



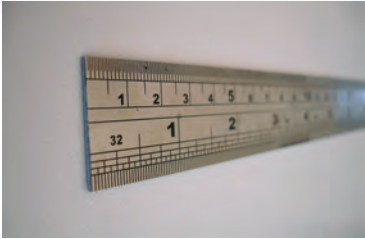
classify
 communicate
 describe
 evaluate
 generalize
 identify
 infer
 measure
 observe
 predict



classify
communicate
describe
evaluate
generalize
identify
infer
measure
observe
predict



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r t p d e c i

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r b v o s e e

___ b ___ e ___ ___

d e s b c i r e

___ e ___ ___ ___ e

s m r a u e e

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a l s f c i s y

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e n f i r

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u i c m e t a m n c o

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n e d y i t f i

___ e ___ t ___ ___

l v a u e e t a

e ___ a ___ ___

classify
describe

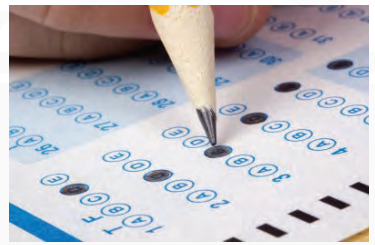
predict
measure

communicate
observe

infer
evaluate

identify
generalize

- ① Students take yearly assessments to _____ their skills in reading, writing, and math.
- ② Were the tourists able to _____ the humpback whale breaching off the starboard of the ferry.
- ③ The students in Life Science will learn how scientists _____ animals.
- ④ My mother, the “local weather reporter” _____ rain for the week end.
- ⑤ She tends to _____, instead of stating the specifics.
- ⑥ It will be difficult to _____ how the new dress code will effect student attitude.
- ⑦ We _____ a lot of information through our body language.
- ⑧ The ounce is a _____ of weight.
- ⑨ The police officer asked the witness to _____ the robber.
- ⑩ Many young readers can _____ with the main character of the story.





CLASSIFY

COMMUNICATE

DESCRIBE

EVALUATE

GENERALIZE

INFER

IDENTIFY

MEASURE

OBSERVE

PREDICT
